

Souvenir Days

LEYS, The Jeweler

E. E. GALLOGLY & CO.

SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY

A Sterling Silver Mounted TOOTH BRUSH

that cannot be duplicated for less than \$1.50.

Given Away Free

to every purchaser at our store on these days. Now is the time and place to buy your JEWELRY and SILVERWARE.

E. E. Gallogly & Co. will give FREE to every purchaser of 25 cts. worth or over,

A Bottle of their Celebrated

TOOTH-TOOTH Everybody invited

LEYS, The Jeweler E. E. GALLOGLY & CO.

OWSLEY BLOCK, BUTTE.

Gans & Klein, The Big Clothiers, Butte.

There's a Difference

In Cheap Goods and Good Goods Cheap

Our reputation for selling the best goods cheap has long been established. In our entire stock (and that is the largest in the state) you can't find a single shoddy garment at any price.

Our Aim

Is to get your trade. Our next aim is to keep it, and the best way to keep it is to give you the best goods for the least money. For instance:

\$6.00

Buys a man's all wool suit, well made, good wearing, neat, gray mixed, suitable for any season, and as good as many a store would sell at \$10.

\$7.50

Is the price we place on an all wool black chevot suit, sack coat, single or double-breasted; good value at \$12.

\$9.95

This is our leader, and we make no mistake when we say that we sell the best \$10 suit in Montana, and show over 50 styles of clothes cut to select from.

Our Stock of Men's \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 Suits

Is unmatched, either in style or price.

Money Back When You Want It

We are still giving Footballs free with Children's Suits at \$2.50 up.

GANS & KLEIN

120-122 N. Main Street, Butte

Largest Clothiers in Montana

OUR MINERAL OUTPUT

Montana's Enormous Production in the Year 1896.

NEARLY FIFTY-ONE MILLIONS

Copper Alone Amounted to More Than \$25,000,000—Silver Bow County is a Long Way in the Lead.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, May 22.—That Montana is the treasure state was never better exemplified than by the report of Eugene H. Braden, assayer in charge of the United States assay office at Helena, of the mineral output of the state during 1896, which was made public to-day. The report has been forwarded to Robert E. Trexton, director of the mint at Washington, who gave Mr. Braden authority to publish it. The total mineral production of Montana last year was \$56,732,099.13, divided as follows: Gold, \$11,914,961.91; silver, \$43,817,137.22; copper, \$22,996,483.92; lead, \$2,321,349.10; zinc, \$679,989.87.

Mr. Braden says that the silver mining industry in Montana is steadily decreasing in importance. The fact that the state is still producing large quantities of silver is due to the increased output of its copper mines. The gold production, however, is growing, and will be much greater in the present year. It is thought, that in 1896, the largest exclusive gold producer in Montana, the Drum Lummon mine at Marysville, operated by the Montana Mining company, limited, was closed down about half of the year. Other large gold producers that did not produce much during last year will have largely increased outputs during 1897 and as the placer production of gold promises to be even greater than last year, the figures for 1897 will show a large aggregate increase in the yellow metal.

Silver Bow county, of course, leads in the production of gold, silver and copper. It is credited with the following production: Gold, \$1,236,501.49; silver, \$14,378,319.89; copper, \$28,886,962.20; lead, \$2,321,349.10; zinc, \$679,989.87. Lewis and Clark county came next to Silver Bow county in the production of gold, having \$93,981.68 to its credit. Jefferson county ranked second in the production of silver with \$1,962,699.14, and also second in copper with \$98,476 pounds. Missoula produced more lead than any other county in Montana, shipping altogether in 1896 4,846,395 pounds. Jefferson came second in the list of lead producers, with 3,887,846 pounds.

Mr. Braden's report is a careful review of the mining industry in Montana and contains a compilation of detailed information which took him four months to collect. It is probably the most complete compilation of the kind ever issued in this state. After making reference to half a dozen appended tables showing in detail the production of the precious metals in Montana for 1896, Mr. Braden, in reviewing the situation, says: "A study of these tables shows that the total output of gold, silver, copper and lead by the state during this period attained a total value of \$56,732,099.13. Estimating the voting population of Montana at 50,000, as was indicated by the vote at the presidential election in 1896, this is equivalent to a production of \$1,014.45 per capita of the male population over the age of 21 years. None other of the United States will show as great addition to the wealth of the world in any one industry in proportion to its total population during the year as that furnished here by the mines of Montana.

The output of gold for this period was 211,914.961 fine ounces of a value of \$4,380,671, while the total production of silver was during the same period 15,720,022.44 fine ounces of the coinage value of \$29,324,577.22. "A comparison of the foregoing figures shows that while the production of gold increased 2,549,275 fine ounces, or \$3,629,663, during 1896 over that of the preceding year the silver output decreased from 17,701,658.11 fine ounces in 1895 to 15,720,022.44 fine ounces in 1896, or nearly 2,000,000 ounces.

"The closing months of the year 1896 witnessed the largest gold producing property in this state closed down temporarily pending the prosecution of exploration work in the mine. Besides the non-extraction of ores from this mine, others of the large gold producing properties were idle or showed a decreased output from various causes, chief among which were the installation of new and improved milling and concentrating machinery in place of the original and experimental plants that had come to be of too small capacity for permanent use in handling the growing output that came with development, and to the inability of owners and operators in some cases to procure the necessary funds for the prosecution of exploration work. The latter cause was largely due to a general feeling of insecurity that seemed to characterize financial circles during the year and kept capital from seeking mining investments where exploration was needed to test beyond controversy the true worth and capacity of the most promising discoveries and prospects. In still other instances large properties showed a considerably decreased production due to injudicious direction that subsequent changes in the personnel of superintendents and other officers have already materially improved and guarantees new life and activity to such properties.

"During the year 1896 but few gold producing properties were discovered and worked, the principal one of these being the Mayflower, by Butte capitalists, and located in the northern section of Madison county. The output of gold for the year must have therefore been derived from the increased copper production and from the smaller class of mines. This would indicate a material growth and development of this latter class of properties and that the gold mining industry of the state is in a generally prosperous condition. With the early completion of the construction works under way and the advent of more settled conditions in the financial world, the year 1897 promises to witness the inauguration of a material and permanent increase in the output of mill bullion before the close of the year.

"The water supply having been good during the summer season of 1896 made possible the advantageous working of

much of the placer ground in the state. The total production from this source will be seen to have been 32,370,862 ounces of fine gold of the value of \$67,099.78 during the year. The large dredging plant erected on Grasshopper creek, near Hannack, in 1885, was successfully operated during the season of 1896. This plant works the placer deposits near Hannack and resulted in the recovery and saving of a large amount of placer gold which could not have been accomplished by any known method. The future installation of similar plants in Montana would greatly increase the output of placer gold here. Already 800 acres of California, who has attained prominence in this line of work, and is a recognized authority in the same. From the runs made by this experimental plant last season it was proved that the enormous settling dams which this company has built along Silver creek to reclaim the tailings can be worked profitably, and as a result a 400-ton plant is now being erected for this purpose under the superintendency of Mr. Merrill. The introduction of this process into the state will undoubtedly stimulate a careful study of the same and the future will witness its adaptation to the extraction of gold and silver from many of the low grade ores now known to exist. This, too, would add materially to the output of gold and silver in Montana.

"The silver mining industry in Montana is steadily decreasing in importance. The mines throughout the state that have produced silver exclusively in the past, with the exception of the property at Elkhorn and Liberty, are closed down because of the prevailing low price for this metal. However, the production of silver is still very large and makes a most creditable showing for this state. This large production is due to the greater extraction of copper ores during 1896 than in previous years. In 1895 49.99 per cent. of the entire silver output of the state was a by-product from the copper ores. In 1896 the silver from this source increased to 16,614,962.62 ounces of fine silver in the total production of 15,720,022.44 fine ounces. This is equivalent to 67.59 per cent. from copper ores of the entire silver production of 1896, and confirms the steady decrease in the industry already referred to.

"In 1896 Montana mines and smelters put forth the enormous aggregate of 22,996,483 pounds of copper of a value of \$25,556,549.77. This shows the increase over the production of that of the previous year to have been 31,922,491 pounds, or more than four and a quarter million dollars, practically all of which is produced in the state. The Butte and Silver Bow counties. The commercial activity created by such an industry is necessarily enormous and the benefits resulting from the same reach into and help every section of the state. There are at present more men working in Butte than at any other time in the past. Besides the market for provisions, clothing and the other necessities of life that is made by the presence of such an industrial force as is there employed, the direct consumption of supplies by these mining companies in underground operations is stupendous. Mr. C. W. Goodale, the eminent mining engineer of Butte, in a recent address before the Society of Civil Engineers, stated that in one year these companies consumed 37,000,000 feet of lumber. From this one item the reader may get some idea of the demand thus created for steel blasting powders, castings and general hardware by the copper mining industry, as well as for all other materials necessary to mining operations.

"As already stated practically all of the copper that has been produced in this state has been the output of Silver Bow county. Recent discoveries, however, in the extreme northwestern part of the state, promise a new field for the future output of copper in Montana. "Although the output of silver from the mining industries in the state, nevertheless the output of lead is no small item, and in 1896 it reached a total production of 22,321,349 pounds, and equal in value to \$679,989.87. This sum seems small when compared with the gold, silver and copper production of the state, but it represents in this one branch add several important communities to the growth of the state. Now silver-lead properties have been worked for the first time near Libby creek and Flathead county makes its advent into this class of producers as a consequence with more than two million pounds of lead and 200,000 ounces of pure silver to its credit.

"The silver-lead camp at Castle is showing new and vigorous activity. During the year the Montana railway has been built to this camp from the main line of the Northern Pacific railroad, near Townsend, a distance of about 61 miles. The early opening of this road for traffic will add materially to the future lead production by Montana, as this camp has been idle for some years because of a total lack of transportation facilities. "Large expenditures are being made by some of the most prominent smelting companies operating in the state that promise improved conditions for the treatment of ores. As a consequence it is believed that the treatment charges now made by these smelters to producers will eventually be lowered and will result in the opening and profitable working of properties yielding gold, silver, copper and lead that are now idle, as well as securing materially increased profits to the smelters themselves. At present these improvements are in the direction of cheaper power. The erection of a large and new smelting plant is being made by the Parrot Smelting company of Butte at Gaylord, on the Jefferson river, because it can be run entirely by water power, and the building of a large smelting plant at Canyon Ferry, near Helena, will generate some 8,000 horse-power and furnish the works of the United Smelting & Refining company at East Helena with electric power at a low cost.

"Taken altogether, it is safe to say that Montana is not already the leading mining state in the union; it will become such in the near future. To use an old and homely expression of the prospector and miner, the mountains in Montana are as yet no more than 'scratched over.' With the advent of better times and better conditions development and exploration will continue as in the past, present discoveries will grow into large mines, and not until future generations will Montana behold the maximum production from its 'everlasting hills.' "Following the general report are a number of tables giving detailed information. During 1896 211,914.961 fine ounces of gold having a value of \$4,380,671.22 were produced in Montana as follows: Placer, \$67,099.78; mill bullion, \$1,712,115.61; copper ores, \$7,559,511; lead ores, \$125,322.35; dry ores, con-

(Continued on Page Six.)

HORSES AND WHEELS

Requital Goes a Mile and an Eighth Under a Pull in 1:59 1/2.

BIKE RACES AT MANHATTAN

Eddie Bald Shows Up Near the End of the String—Hamilton Makes a Record at Denver—Baseball.

New York, May 22.—One of the most interesting features of the day's sport at Morris Park was the trial of Requital, who was sent out a mile and an eighth, and was watched carefully by the large crowd, which had been notified of the event. He ran like a true race horse, covering the distance, held hard by Griffin. The fractional times were: 1:13, 2:26, 3:38 1/2, 5:04, 1:04 1/2, 1:17 1/2, 1:30 1/2, 1:44 1/2, 1:59 1/2. He was pulled up in the last quarter.

Seven furlongs—St. Bartholomew won, Petrel second, Collateral third; time, 1:29. Five furlongs—George Keene won, Great Bend second, Previous third; time, :53. Mile and one-eighth—Dutch Skater won, Lake Shore second, Volley third; time, 1:58. Ladies' stake, mile—Divide won, Lady Mitchell second, Minnie Alphonse third; time, 1:44. Claremont highweight handicap, six and a half furlongs—Premier won, Gotham second, Brandynville third; time, 1:22. International steeplechase, about three miles—Marchan won, Baroness second, Decapod third; time, 6:07.

END OF THE SEASON.

The Racing at Oakland Closes With a Hot Number.

San Francisco, May 22.—After a period of seven months of incessant races the season in California finally closed with to-day's racing at Oakland. The present season has been the most successful in the history of the California turf. The feature of to-day's card was the Fabiola handicap at a mile and a quarter for 3-year-olds and upwards. This event was won by Wheel of Fortune, who covered the distance in the remarkable time of 2:06 1/2, which equals the coast record recently established by Rulnart in the Burns handicap. The Roman, who finished second to the Wheel, was easily the best horse in the race, being deprived of victory by the most palpable of flukes.

Six furlongs—Anabasis won, Little Sister second, Mulberry third; time, 1:16 1/2. Mile and a sixteenth—Peter the Second won, Coala second, Delano H. third; time, 1:48. Six furlongs—Rose Clark won, second, Malnstay third; time, 1:35 1/2. Mile—Mollie R. won, Fortunate second, Thelma third; time, 1:43. Mile and a quarter, the Fabiola stakes—Wheel of Fortune won, The Roman second, Taranto third; time, 2:06 1/2. Six furlongs—Montalduci won, Sallie Chiquet second, Road Warmer third; time, 1:12.

At Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, May 22.—Six furlongs—Everest won, Robinson second, Kallitan third; time, 1:13 1/2. Five furlongs—Horace won, Arago second, Tole Simmons third; time, 1:02. Mile—Gosse Liver won, Iron Mistress second, Croesus third; time, 1:42. Mile and a quarter—San Juan won, Endurance second, Rasper third; time, 2:08. Seven furlongs—Tutulla won, Sam W. second, Uncle Simon third; time, 1:28 1/2. Handicap, hurdles, mile and a quarter—War Bonnet won, Colonel Barrett second, Polly third; time, 2:17 1/2. Six furlongs—Carrie F. won, Will Wallace second, Harry Thorbur third; time, 1:16 1/2.

At St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 22.—Mile—Stella B. won, Virginia M. second, Conuela third; time, 1:45. Four and a half furlongs—Calvin won, Fred Brown second, Howitzer third; time, 1:56 1/2. Mile—Bob Clampten won, Frontier second, Long Time third; time, 1:42. Quarter, mile—Delano H. won, three furlongs—Good Friend won, Sorrow second, Lizzie Cavalier third; time, 1:26 1/2. Mile and 7/8 yards—Marquise won, Nimrod second, Robair third; time, 1:46 1/2. Mile—Charley Christy won, Cappy second, Dr. Huger third; time, 1:42 1/2.

At Chicago.

Chicago, May 22.—Simmons was the solitary favorite to win at Inagalla park to-day. Three-quarters of a mile—Forester won, Floriana second, The Book third; time, 1:15 1/2. Three and a half furlongs—The Professor won, Elsie Bramble second, Miss Hoy third; time, 1:44. Three-quarters of a mile—Simmons won, Uncas second, Joe Mancini third; time, 1:14 1/2. Mile and an eighth—Mortenson won, Eliza Shannon second, Dr. Waddell third; time, 2:54. Seven-eighths of a mile—Nees Gatherer won, Jersey Lad second, The Plutoer third; time, 1:28.

At Louisville.

Louisville, May 22.—Four and a half furlongs—Eleanor Holmes won, Tasculum second, Millstream third; time, 2:06 1/2. One and one-eighth—Salasta second, Eliza Shannon third; time, 1:44 1/2. Gentlemen's cup, one mile—White Oak won, Paros second, Domingo third; time, 1:46 1/2. Kentucky Oaks, mile and a sixteenth—White Frost won, Rossinate second, Toluca third; time, 1:49. Six furlongs—J. A. Grey won, Mazarine second, Trolley third; time, 1:14. Four furlongs—Altoeben won, Louest Blossom second, Nancy third; time, :49.

BICYCLE RACES.

Opening of the Season in the East at Manhattan Beach.

New York, May 22.—There was a very liberal attendance at the Manhattan Beach bicycle track this afternoon when bicycle racing was begun for the season in the East. In the professional races, Eddie Bald, the Buffalo flyer, was a pronounced favorite, but he had to be content with fourth honors in both the half-mile handicap and the one-mile race. The winner of both events was Earl Kiser of Dayton, Ohio. Half-mile bicycle, amateur—Final heat won by William Henry Hachs, Columbia university; time, 1:12 1/2. One mile open, amateur—Final heat won by Irwin A. Powell, Columbia university; time, 2:20 1/2. One mile handicap, amateur—Final heat won by F. C. Hausman, Newhart Ford, Conn. (49 years); time, 2:23 1/2. Half-mile handicap, professional—Final heat won by Earl Kiser, Dayton, Ohio; second, Ray McDonald, Staten Island (49 years); third, J. Eaton Lorraine, New Jersey, ten yards; fourth, A. C. Bald, Quill Club wheelmen, scratch; time, 1:25 1/2. One mile, tandem, amateur—Final heat won by Ray Dawson and J. A. Powell, Columbia university; time, 2:12 1/2. Mile open, professional—Final heat won by Earl Kiser, Dayton; second, A. D. Kennedy, Chicago; third,

Zimmy MacFarland, San Jose, Cal.; fourth, E. C. Bald, Buffalo; time, 2:18 2-5.

Record Breaking Finish.

Chicago, May 22.—Several thousand cycle enthusiasts filled Tattersall's tonight to witness the record-breaking finish on the 10-lap track in the six-day, 24-hour challenge inter-city relay race. The race was won by the Chicago team, with Fred Schinnerer, 142 hour continuous long distance champion of the world, crossing the tape first, breaking the world's record by 20 miles and 382 yards. It was the second race of its kind ever attempted, the first being run in Agricultural hall in London on an eight-lap track in March, 1896. It was won by Tom Linton, the Welsh champion, who covered 492 miles. The score follows:

First squad, riding from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Fleming, New York, 45 miles, 3 laps; Simkin, New York, 45 miles, 2 laps; Stewart, Chicago, 45 miles, 3 laps; Hannant, Chicago, 45 miles, 2 laps. Second squad, 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Lawson, New York, 491 miles, 1 lap; Denech, New York, 487 miles, 2 laps; McCarthy, Chicago, 493 miles, 5 laps; Weage, Chicago, 493 miles, 6 laps. Third squad, 7 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Schinnerer, Chicago, 512 miles, 5 laps; Decardy, Chicago, 512 miles; Walter, New York, 512 miles; Grim, New York, 511 miles, 8 laps.

Bicycling in Denver.

Denver, May 22.—W. W. Hamilton, the well-known bicycle rider, this afternoon defeated A. L. Hachenberger, the "buttermilk boy," in a 25-mile unpaired race, in 1 hour, 1 minute and 59 seconds, and at the same time made a new world's record. The race was from a standing start, for which there was no record, but the unpaired record for flying start is 1:02:37-1-5, made by A. F. Senn at Louisville in November, 1895. To-day's race was for \$500 a side. The riders started from opposite sides of the track.

One mile, amateur, ordinaries—Robert Gerwing won, N. A. Poppin second, J. J. Rutherford third; time, 3:44-1-5. One mile, professional, paced—W. W. Oudirk won, W. C. Mills second, C. C. Collins third; time, 2:07-1-5. One mile, amateur—Robert Woods won, Henry Young second, no others finished; time, 2:25. One mile, tandem, unpaired, riders starting from opposite sides of the track—Sager and Swanbrough of Denver and Miller and Macomber of Pueblo rodea dead heat; time, 2:09-1-5. Twenty-five mile match race for \$500 a side—W. W. Hamilton and A. L. Hachenberger—Hamilton won; time, 1:01:59.

Baseball Yesterday.

At Chicago—3; Washington, 1. At St. Louis—4; Boston, 11. At Cincinnati—12; Baltimore, 10. At Pittsburg—2; Philadelphia, 1. At Louisville—11; Brooklyn, 5. At Cleveland—4; New York, 3. Second game: Cleveland, 2; New York, 11.

Games To-Day.

At Cincinnati—Brooklyn. At Cleveland—Baltimore. At Chicago—Washington. At St. Louis—Louisville.

Standing of the Clubs.

Table with columns: City, Played, Won, Lost, P. Ct. Baltimore ... 25 19 7 .760 Cincinnati ... 26 19 7 .731 Pittsburg ... 23 16 7 .606 Boston ... 24 14 10 .583 Cleveland ... 24 13 11 .542 Philadelphia ... 25 13 12 .520 Louisville ... 21 10 11 .476 Brooklyn ... 24 10 14 .417 New York ... 20 8 12 .400 Chicago ... 24 8 16 .333 Washington ... 22 6 16 .273 St. Louis ... 23 5 18 .217

JONES RECAPTURED.

One of the Escaped Convicts Caught Just Inside the Washington State Line.

Spokane, May 22.—Harry Jones, one of the burglars who escaped from the sheriff at the depot last night on the way to the penitentiary, was recaptured early this morning near Hauser Junction, just this side of the Idaho line. Jones is still at large. The men had no trouble in slipping the shackles off their legs when they escaped. They went in different directions. Jones headed for the Idaho line, to get out of the state jurisdiction. He would have crossed the line in 15 or 20 minutes, but stopped to assist a farmer whose wagon had broken. Deputy Sheriff Peter Mertz drove by and failed to recognize him, but turned back as Jones lifted his face. He arrested him, Jones making no resistance. The prisoner was sent on to Walla Walla this evening.

The Leroy Mining company declared a \$25,000 dividend to-day. This makes a total of \$400,000 paid to date.

FELL INTO A SWOON.

Mrs. Hamilton, Charged With Murder, Is Not Feeling Well.

Salt Lake, May 22.—An effort was made to arraign Mrs. Hamilton to-day on the charge of murdering her husband, but the effort was finally abandoned on account of her physical condition and at 3 o'clock she was returned to the county jail. Mrs. Hamilton was taken to the court room this morning, but fell into a swoon and was removed to one of the private offices, where she remained until taken to jail.

An Official Spiritous Dispute.

San Francisco, May 22.—As a result of his raid upon the brandy which has created an official dispute between the collector and the naval officer, Chief Food Inspector Dockery of this city was today arrested by the federal officers upon complaint of Collector Wise, who charges him with having violated the federal statutes providing for the protection of goods in bond. After arraignment Dockery was released upon bail. Naval Officer J. P. Irish claims that as the goods were being shipped without new possession and unattended they were not under government protection, and that therefore Dockery was justified in his action.

An N. P. Brakeman Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Bozeman, May 22.—C. Hoopes, brakeman on freight No. 99, met with a very serious and painful accident last night at Belgrade. While switching cars he was jerked from the train and fell to the ground, barely escaping being run over, and broke one of his legs just above the ankle. He was sent to Bozeman as quickly as possible, where Dr. F. M. Higgins, company physician, attended to the fracture. He was sent to Missoula on No. 1 to the Northern Pacific hospital.

A Newspaper Man Is Chief.

Chicago, May 22.—John M. Glenn, a well-known newspaper man, was today selected as secretary and chief executive of the Chicago civil service commission. The appointment was made by the commission on the approval of Mayor Harrison.

MANTLE HAS HOPES

Friends of Wool in the Senate Willing to Give a Boosting Hand.

CONFERENCES LAST WEEK

Attended by Montana Representatives—Hartman Will Adjourn and Return on the 6th of June—Gossip by Silver Men.

Special Correspondence of the Standard.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—"The silver Republicans have a great duty to perform," says Chairman Charles A. Towne, of the provisional national committee. "It is to save our silver Democratic friends from their own people. Of course we intend to stand and abide by our allies as long as they control the democratic party and preserve its status on the financial question as at present. But, if the well-defined movement of the gold democrats to regain control of the party should in any manner succeed we have a refuge to offer the true silver men of all parties. Depend upon it the gold men will not undertake to control our party. And in this respect we are unique among the several silver parties."

Representative Hartman has decided as previously reported in the Standard that he will adjourn on the sixth of June, quite regardless of what congress may be at that time prepared to do. He will stop at Chicago, where he will attend the first meeting of the silver republican national committee. From Chicago he will go on to his Montana home. He has not been in the state for about 10 months. Immediately after the convention of which he came to Chicago and threw himself into the campaign in the Middle West with great ardor. He spoke in all the doubtful states and put in two weeks of the hardest kind of hard work trying to save the Towne district in Minnesota. After election he came on to Washington to attend the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress. He lost nothing by leaving the capital the first week in June. It is now certain that Speaker Reed means to refrain from naming committees and otherwise persevere to the end in his policy of doing nothing.

It is reasonably certain that the house will be forced to accept the tariff bill as it passes the senate. The lower house is no longer a deliberative body, and whatever the speaker determines to be necessary will be accepted by the body. The present indications are that the surrender of the house to the senate this year will be nearly as complete and more pattern than the surrender of the democratic house in 1892 to the amendments made by the senate to the Wilson bill.

One of the points on which the house will try to hold out is against the increased duty on third class wools provided by the senate. But the present indications are that in that particular and in nearly all others—with the possible exception of the sugar schedule—Reed will direct his house to accept the thousand and one senate amendments without question.

Senator Mantle says he still has hope that the friends of the wool growers may be strong enough in the senate to secure an increase from the rates reported in the tariff bill as it came from the senate committee. He bases his hope on the attitude of the democratic senators. He says he finds many of them who are quite willing to aid in the effort to increase the wool duty. "They do it," he says, "on the principle that if we are to have a protective tariff fastened on the country there is no class deserving of more consideration than the wool growers of the West. Senator Tillman, one of the most uncompromising democrats in the senate, is one of those relied upon to aid in the adoption of a satisfactory wool tariff. He has already announced his purpose to endeavor to secure adequate protection for the cotton growing industry. He does not profess to believe in the principle of protection, but is of opinion that if a protective policy is advocated by the congress, that the Great Western and Southern staples should not be omitted from the list of those that receive the favor of government.

There have been a number of conferences this week between the friends of a more satisfactory wool tariff. Senators Mantle, Carter and Warren have been prominent participants in these gatherings. Ex-Governor John T. Rich, of Michigan, former president of the American Merino Breeders' association has returned to the city and is doing everything he can to promote the adoption of a more satisfactory wool schedule. The wool men are rendered rather more hopeful than they have before been by the fact that in the rearrangement of the senate committees Senator Burrows has been added to the committee on finance, and thus the friends of a better wool tariff have acquired an important recruit.

Senator Warren introduced a bill this week providing for the payment to Sarah J. Ireland, of Western Wyoming, of the sum of \$5,827.29 for the labor of caring for her invalid mother—Mary A. Jackson, of Indiana, a soldier's widow—from 1883 to 1892. This is the largest private pension bill introduced this congress.

On Thursday Representative Hartman introduced a bill of vital importance to all the Western states. It provides for the abolition of the general land office and the cession of all public lands to the states and territories in which they are located. The commission of the land office before his retirement is charged with the duty of issuing patents to the several states. The delivery of the patents to the governors of the several states completes the transfer.

Under the Hartman bill it is provided that the United States reserves the right to locate such military reservations as may be required on lands hereafter to be selected, not more than 2,000 acres to be taken for each reservation. It is also provided that the United States shall have the unlimited right to take possession of any land along the border or coast of the United States for building necessary fortifications, shipyards, docks and other necessary preparations for the protection of the national government and its citizens. Section 4 provides for the acceptance of the grants by the respective states and territories. Section 5 contains the little joker. It abolishes the United States land office and transfers all its records to the secretary of the interior. That official, however, only acts as custodian of the government and is deprived of all authority over the lands thereupon.